

The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1872.

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Louisianian.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE Louisianian.

The endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, proprietors of the *Louisianian*, propose to fill a necessity which has long, and sometimes painfully, existed. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts attain that position in the Body which we conceive to be their, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make *Louisianian* a *desideratum* in these parts.

POLICY.

Our motto indicates, the *Louisianian* shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances" We advocate the security and enjoyment of all men before the law, an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit.

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POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 18, 1872.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment, President Pinchback in the chair.

There being a quorum present the committee proceeded to business.

The following resolution, presented by Hon. A. E. Barber, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

On motion of Hon. H. J. Campbell, the minutes were ordered to be printed in the official journal.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

All Republican newspapers throughout the State are requested to copy.

POLICY.

The rooms of the State Central Committee, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—To the Republican State of Louisiana:

The Republican State Central Committee having, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the last State Convention, arrived at the regular period which has been set apart by the usages of the party for its State Conventions, and having authorized its President to issue the usual call, therefore deem the occasion suitable to address these brief remarks upon the political situation to their fellow Republicans. The quadrennial election for a President of the United States occurs this year. The election of this high officer of the Republic, whose character and political views are so important, especially to the Republicans of the South, and whose selection almost decides our political fate for the next four years, and perhaps the whole future, makes this election one of the deepest and most vital interest to all our people. We feel that we speak their unanimous sentiment when we invite them to respond to the call of the National Republican Committee, and advise them to send our best representatives to the Philadelphia Convention, to help in selecting a tried, true and unfinching Republican to be our next President. Our State election is also of the greatest importance. We have to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress. In fact, this election is to determine a question still more important to us than who shall be the next President. It is to determine for the next four years whether the State government shall be Republican or Democratic in favor of equal rights, or against them; in favor of progress, education and improvement for all people, black as well as white, or in favor only of white progress, education and improvement, and opposed to equal advantages for the black people; whether we shall retain all that we have won and go forward, or whether we shall lose all and go back to where we were at the close of the war.

We wish plainly and distinctly to understand the fact that all parties opposed to the Republican party, whether under the name of Democrats, Reformers, People's party, or any other title whatever, are simply the old Democratic party under a new name, and have for their object but one thing, that is to throw the State government out of the control of the Republican party and into the hands of their enemies. Our people will also see that to defeat the strong and determined efforts of the enemy to again get control of the State, one thing is the great essential, that all Republicans shall be UNITED AND WORK TOGETHER. If we do this, victory is certain.

To this end we cordially invite all true and earnest Republicans, with

out regard to past differences, to unite in this convention and to nominate such a ticket and adopt such a platform as will command the respect and support of the whole people.

All good Republicans also desire that our party shall, as we are assured it will, declare itself decidedly, distinctly and definitely in favor of retrenchment, reform, reduction of taxes and the removal of all unnecessary burdens on commerce and trade, and in favor of equal and just legislation for all interests and all classes of persons.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

All Republican newspapers throughout the State are requested to copy.

Do hereby call a convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to be held at Mechanics' Institute, in New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows, viz:

Parishes. No. of delegates
Ascension. 4
Avoyelles. 3
Assumption. 3
Baton Rouge, East. 9
Baton Rouge, West. 9
Bossier. 2
Bienville. 2
Calcasieu. 2
Cameron. 2
Cochon. 1
Caddo. 5
Caldwell. 5
Carroll. 2
Claiborne. 2
De Soto. 2
Eufala. 1
Eufala, East. 4
Eufala, West. 2
Franklin. 2
Grant. 2
Iberia. 1
Jackson. 1
Jefferson. 1
Laurens. 1
Livingston. 1
Lafourche. 1
Morehouse. 1
Madison. 1
Natchitoches. 1
Onauchita. 1
Plaquemines. 1
Poitevin Coupée. 1
Richmond. 1
Rousseau. 1
St. Bernard. 1
St. Helena. 1

The various parish committees throughout the State are requested to call parish conventions to elect delegates according to this apportionment.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

All Republican newspapers throughout the State are requested to copy.

POETRY.

NEVER DESPAIR.

BY FELICIA.

Though trials assail thee, never despair!
Though clouds circle 'round thy heart
beats so warm,
And dusky the winding sheet, sorrow's
swift loom;
Is weaving for joy's pale, perishng form.

Though adverse the winds kissing life's
sweetest flowers
And faded the plume, hope drops from her
wing,
Bind the anchor of faith yet firm on thy
heart,
Crush out grim despair, destruction 'twill
bring.

While pleasure's gay spirit, seems sleeping in
death,
And the smiles, all gone, that made her so
fair,
Look above! a voice in the temple of
God,
Is saying so sweetly, never despair!

That voice sings of faith, heaven's own
darling child—
Each sorrow can find, if humbled in
prayer,
That prayer brings submission, a glorious
light,
Dispelling the clouds of gloomy despair.

Though strong may the surge be, that
beats on thy soul,
As madd'ned waves rage in the ocean of
life,
Bright spirits wander, on the surf-beaten
strand,
Casting a gleam on the waves in their
strife.

It is the spirit of faith, that lives on the
shore, 'tis consolation,
Whose light-house stands proudly, while
angels dwell there,
Who keep all the beacons, so warm in
their glow,
They burn into ashes the serpent's despair.

A fair chariot rides on each grief driven
cloud,
Who drops a rich jewel on the bosom of
care,
While she throws back the shroud from
joy's cold form,
Bidding her arise and never despair.

That sraph, is faith, the dearest from
Heaven,
Whose magical wand of treasure so rare,
She waves o'er the heart in every dark
hour,
While ever she's singing, oh! never de
spair.

Goshen Springs, Miss., Feb. 24, 1872.

THE COLORED VOTE.

During the days of slavery, and
until after the ratification of the
Fifteenth Amendment, the colored
people of this country, though con
stituting in 1870 more than one
seventh of the whole population,
were not deemed of much political
significance. The comparatively few
who in the Northern States enjoyed
the elective franchise were not
sufficiently numerous, as compared
with the great body of voters, to
enter into the calculation of politi
cal parties or make any considerable
impression as to the result. Polit
icians did not consider them of
consequence enough to be worth any
special attention. Politics belonged
to white men as their exclusive
right and privilege, while black men
were of no account.

This state of things has been
wonderfully changed by the de
struction of slavery and the enfran
chisement of the colored people.
History contains no record of so
great a revolution on so large a
scale and in so short a time. It
seems more like a miracle than an
event transpiring under the usual
operation of moral causes. The
victims of cruel prejudice and long
oppression suddenly, and without
any of those calamities so often
predicted, stand up in the full man
hood of American citizenship. This
is no longer "the white man's gov
ernment;" but, rather, the govern
ment of the people, holding to each
other the relation of civil and polit
ical equality, immaterial what
may be their race or color. The
principles of the Declaration of Ind
ependence have at length been in
corporated into the fundamental
law of the land. The Fourteenth
Amendment says that "all persons
born or naturalized in the United
States, and subject to the jurisdiction
thereof, are citizens of the United
States and of the State

wherein they reside." The Fif
teenth Amendment says that "the
right of citizens of the United
States to vote shall not be denied or
abridged by the United States, or
by any State, on account of race,
color, or previous condition of ser
vitude." This is a slightly differ
ent doctrine from that of Chief
Justice Taney, who denied the cit
izenship of the negro, and declared
that he had no rights which white
men were bound to respect.

The next national election will be
the first in the history of this
country affording to colored men a
full opportunity to participate as
citizens in the choice of President
and Vice-President. The colored
race in 1870 numbered 4,880,000,
in a total population of 38,555,988,
which is a fraction more than one
eighth of the whole. If we estimate
one-sixth of this number to be vot
ers, then, according to the census of
1870, the colored voters will be
813,334. Their increase since the
taking of the census must bring the
number up to about nine hundred
thousand. These voters are for the
most part in the Southern States.
In Mississippi and South Carolina
they constitute a large majority of
the voting population; and in Louis
iana their number is slightly in
excess of the white vote. There is
hardly a Southern State—if we ex
cept Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky,
and West Virginia—in which they
are not sufficiently numerous to
hold the balance of power, and by
their vote determine the result of
any election. Nor are they by any
means an insignificant element in
several of the Northern States. In
1870 Pennsylvania contained 65,
294 colored people, which would give
10,882 colored votes to say
nothing of the increase since that
period. The State of New York has
about 10,000 such votes. Ohio has
nearly 12,000 more. In Illinois there
are more than 5,000, and more than
4,000 in Indiana. New Jersey has
nearly 6,000, and Connecticut about
2,000. In all the Northern States, with
but few exceptions, the colored vote is large
enough to make itself distinctly felt
as a political power.

This vote ought to be entirely
Republican, from one end of the
land to the other. Such, as we can
not doubt, it will be by an over
whelming preponderance. Dr. Gar
nett, himself a colored man, and
speaking in the interests of his race,
designates a colored man voting the
Democratic ticket as a "black
fool." This race owes nothing to
Democracy except indignation and
contempt. From first to last, the
Democratic party has been politi
cally its sworn enemy. Allied with
slavesholders before the war, and
opposed to emancipation during the
war, it did its utmost to prevent the
adoption of the three great amend
ments which have lifted the colored
people to their present position.
Not one of these amendments would
have been ratified if the Democracy
had been the majority party in this
country. Every State controlled
by Democrats voted against all of
them; and, when they were pro
posed in Congress, the whole
strength of the party was solidly
arrayed against them. The Demo
cratic record in this respect is much
darker than the skin of its victims.
This one indictment against it, were
there no other, ought to consign
the party to everlasting infamy.

Republicans, on the other hand,
have been the friends of the colored
race; and, having the power, they
have so wielded it as to secure to
this race the legal status of com
plete American citizenship. The
constitutional amendments, in their
inception, progress, and final ratifi
cation, are entirely due to the prin
ciples and policy of the Republican
party. Having conquered the Slave
holders' Rebellion, it then determined
that these righteous fruits of
victory should not be lost. Equal
civil and political rights are the law
of the land to-day because Repub
licans have ruled the land for the
last ten years. So long as they shall

remain in power, this law will be
vigorously applied for the defense
of all men, whether black or white.
Their liberty record constitutes the
very brightest page of their political
history. General Grant, the Rep
ublican President, has been abso
lutely true to the principles upon
which he was elected; and for this
he deserves the commendation and
thanks of all who love justice, and
especially the *widest* gratitude of
the colored people. The law in his
hands has been made a terror to
evil-doers.

Congratulating colored men upon
the boon which they have received
at a great price, and reminding them
that they have nearly a million of
votes to cast at the next presidential
election, we exhort them, for the
sake of their own interests, and on
account of the principles involved,
to buckle on the armor for the ap
proaching struggle, and do valiant
service in helping to elect the Rep
ublican ticket.

While Pleasure's gay spirit, seems sleeping in
death,
And the smiles, all gone, that made her so
fair,
Look above! a voice in the temple of
God,
Is saying so sweetly, never despair!

That voice sings of faith, heaven's own
darling child—
Each sorrow can find, if humbled in
prayer,
That prayer brings submission, a glorious
light,
Dispelling the clouds of gloomy despair.

Though strong may the surge be, that
beats on thy soul,
As madd'ned waves rage in the ocean of
life,
Bright spirits wander, on the surf-beaten
strand,
Casting a gleam on the waves in their
strife.

It is the spirit of faith, that lives on the
shore, 'tis consolation,
Whose light-house stands proudly, while
angels dwell there,
Who keep all the beacons, so warm in
their glow,
They burn into ashes the serpent's despair.

A fair chariot rides on each grief driven
cloud,
Who drops a rich jewel on the bosom of
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While she throws back the shroud from
joy's cold form,
Bidding her arise and never despair.

That sraph, is faith, the dearest from
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Whose magical wand of treasure so rare,
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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

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CORRESPONDING SECY.—J. W. FAIRFAX.

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ALBERT GANTT, of St. Landry.
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Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of March 16 says, "on authority of Senator Sumner, that he has neither consented nor been asked to preside over the Cincinnati convention and that with his present opinions he will decline to do anything of the kind."

The Daily State Journal of March 18, gets off the following on a well known gentleman:

Cassius M. Clay is out in a letter opposing Grant's renomination and election to a second term. Cassius has always been very uncertain in his personal attachments and political affections, and may, therefore, conclude to support Grant, particularly if he thought the service would secure him a foreign mission.

How is it that while the other city papers mention freely, the chances of Senator Ingraham obtaining the Surveyorship of this port, the National Republican, the special organ of the clique, is so reticent on this point?

Isn't Ingraham as competent, as worthy, as good a Republican, and as devoted an administration follower, as any of the other aspirants? Yes, all these qualifications will without hesitation be conceded to him, but then the reader "knows how it is himself" with regard to colored men ungrudgingly receiving such prominent and substantial recognitions of their claims and their merits, at the hands of even their best friends of the other race.

ANOTHER OUTLOOK.

By the pre-emptory and positive decision of the great bulk of the American people, the Democratic party has been declared unworthy to wield the political destinies of the nation, or to be entrusted with the conduct and control of the Federal Government. Under its banner there can be no victory in a contest for supremacy in the councils of the nation. It has been overthrown in a struggle which involved untold sacrifices; and during the series of years which have elapsed since the Rebellion, there has been the adoption of a number of measures which the wisdom and patriotism of the "victors" have thought essential for the security of the Government, the protection of its citizens, and a preventative of the recurrence of disaster in the future.

The popular sentiment of the nation is every day growing in favor of this policy, and the conviction of its justice, and the desire to unify all classes of citizens in a common bond of patriotism is spreading with evident and certain rapidity.

The return of a period for appealing to popular suffrage and approval, furnishes the opportunity for apt illustration of our position, and shows conclusively that the old Democratic party becomes weaker and weaker, and its best exponents, its most bigoted advocates cease to express any hope of success in a national contest, on a square issue.

Their greatest hopes, and their fondest expectations for success are built on expected defections and "splits" in the ranks of the Republican party, and hence they are found "at all times and in all places," industriously promoting dissension and strife. Every agitation excited in our ranks by the members of our own party, for any purpose whatever, is seized upon and made the prolific theme for censure and denunciation. And all with the outspoken purpose of dividing the Republican party into such small factions, such mutually hostile parties, that what is left of the Democracy might creep or vault, as the case may be, into power.

With the knowledge of these things, and with the full and poignant recollection of the principles and the practices of Democracy, it is not a little singular that pronounced Republicans should be found anywhere, willing to contribute in any manner and to any extent to the promotion of discord at a period when we need harmony and when "All our strength is in our union, all our weakness is in discord." What is true of the nation at large in this respect, is also true of a State, and indeed it applies with singularly appropriate force to us of Louisiana at this period. We are on the eve of the greatest, most important political campaign since the war. Republican supremacy is imperilled. Our enemies are powerful, numerous and vigilant. Our forces are almost equally divided. We possess the advantages of the justice and humanity of our doctrines, and numbers; they, the benefit of wealth, talent and unscrupulousness. The campaign of 1870 showed us, that unless the Republican party is a unit throughout the State, no State ticket can be elected. The past is a correct index of the future. We cannot carry the November elections with our party divided. We are free to admit that there are not only some objectionable men among us, but that there have been some monstrously outrageous practices carried on in our ranks, and men have been only restrained by party fealty from openly rebelling. But the mal-practices of men are not sufficient to induce, or to drive Republicans, and especially colored men, to endanger the perpetuity of republicanism by either furnishing the enemy with ammunition, or firing into the ranks of our party.

There should, and there must be, vitality enough in our party, to enable us to dictate terms to those who propose to be the standard bearers of our party. There must be independence enough to enable us to say who shall and who shall not be those standard bearers. With the firm conviction that these things are so, we counsel an adjustment on an honorable basis, of the difficulties which now embarrass and threaten our party.

Warnings of the danger of disunion, and the result in many of the Southern States, of coalitions with the enemy, and playing with the fires of dissension are not wanting.

Let all good Republicans out loose promptly and forever from every outside organization, and unite on a common basis, and with a sincere determined purpose to "reform" his own party by working within the lines. And if Republicans thus unite and thus enter the contest, victory will unquestionably once more perch upon our banner.

TWELFTH WARD REFORMERS.

Mr. G. L. Walker who orated at the Twelfth Ward Reform Club the other night will have no objection to sit beside the colored Representative, but as the whites propose to have none but their "best citizens" so the colored men must only send "honest and intelligent black men." Of course all this was rapturously applauded. But we declare we don't think this so fair. The great bulk of colored men, those who are likely to come up even on the reform ticket, will scarcely be able to endure the test of comparison with the white candidate, and they will be asked and made to adhere to the agreements they are tacitly entering into now, at just such meetings as the above. The opportunities for acquiring the necessary qualifications for entering on a fully satisfactory discharge of all the high and responsible duties of citizenship, having been cruelly, and for generations, denied the negro, by just such men as have originated and are running these mongrel associations, and every energy of theirs having been devoted to prevent colored men from mentally qualifying themselves for their duties, we are met now at the very threshold of proposed political association, and it is demanded of us, as essential pre-requisites, that we shall be absolutely equally qualified as our new allies. We see these points and we shall not fail to make our readers see them, and we shall keep them before the minds of the ill-judging or misguided colored men who we find in any affiliation with this crowd.

The telegraphic wire enable the press to keep newspaper readers in a constant state of perturbation with reference to, and the result of, the labors of the delegations of Republicans which have recently fled away to Washington from Louisiana. To say nothing of the indications of the unrepentant centralization of power which the direct appeal to the President to settle a local dispute suggest, we think it is to be lamented that the acknowledgment has so openly and so broadly to be made to the country and to the world, that the President of the United States is sitting in judgment on the respective merits of two contending wings of the Republican party, with one of those wings constituted entirely of Federal employees, and recommending themselves to favor by loud pledges to secure the renomination of the President. While the other wing is headed by the Governor of this State, with whom the President is on "bad terms" and who avows hostility to renomination. We say it is lamentable that the President should be involved in an effort to settle the dispute at all. If his appointees outraged propriety and so far exceeded their powers and privileges as to compromise the government they served they should have been removed and a recurrence of similar doings rendered impossible. If they were considered right, their conduct should have been so pronounced. But under no circumstances can we conceive the propriety of these repeated personal, urgent appeals to President Grant for support.

Any action of the President is liable to misconstruction by his enemies. If he side with the Casey faction, his relationship with this officer, together with the pledges of the leaders of this wing, will furnish the charge of interested motives. If he effect a compromise with the opponents of this faction, and secure a pledge for his renomination again, "the interested motives" come in. We regret, therefore, that there should have been any necessity (if necessity there was) for a reference of the dispute to the President. But we sincerely hope that inasmuch as there has been all this trouble and "ado" that the result of Presidential pacification will be mutually satisfactory, and that we shall have our breaches healed and a united entrance on the field in November.

The people of the parish of Plaquemines are sincerely congratulated by their popular journal the *Republican* on the admirable selection of the new Police Jury recently appointed by acting Governor Pinchback, as "their interest could not be confided to better hands." —*N. O. Republican*.

FIRST WARD REFORMERS.

Mr. Muller of the first ward reform club speech making notoriety wants to send to the Legislature man of character, who we know from their past characters will blot from the records the obnoxious enactments of the plunderers who placed a stain upon her fair escutcheon. We would like to be told into what crevice of this close construction the "negro" will squeeze. And we would like to be informed whether the school law and the Civil Rights enactment are not principal among the "obnoxious enactments?"

QUESTION OF INFORMATION.

Several newspapers have been regaling their readers with the result of somebody's nice calculation. Our city *cotem*, the *National Republican* transferred the little paragraph to its columns, and our witty cotem of the *Plaquemines Republican* rises to "a question of information" thus:

In the *National Republican* of the 6th ult., we find the following curious paragraph: "President Grant will be past fifty-five at the close of his second term."

How old will he be; should his second term be filled, by Davis or Trumbull, an event which appears to be highly probable at present? We pause for a reply.

The *Picayune* of Friday reports the proceedings of a reform club at Eagle Hall on Thursday night. We notice specially the prominence given to our friend W. G. Johnson, one of the Vice-Presidents of the club. He says that his "whole heart is in the Reform movement." But naturally apprehending the possibility of insincerity on the part of the reformers he said—"If the gentlemen of the reform party will show themselves sincere" etc. "Aye there's the rub" friend Johnson. You know too well that wherever colored men have assisted this party to climb into power, their principal acts have been to strip the colored men, and the very men who helped them into supremacy, of every particle of political influence and position and reduce their race to a condition as servile as possible. You know they "can't be trusted," and like a good Republican you qualify your adhesion to them.

Now, let us counsel you friend, get out of such company at once, you can't remain in it long without sacrificing the respect of your Republican friends. The ranks of the reform party will show themselves sincere taking the field with colored men "side by side." Consider whether they have as yet performed a single act to break down the prejudices of which we all complain so much? Denouncing "carpet-bag plunders" sounds sweet to Democratic ears from your lips, and much that you rail at is doubtless true, but consider the propensity of your wholesale accusations just now, and remember that while your actions may be assisting to imperil our success in the approaching campaign, on the one hand, we shall have to trust to the reformers, and preface our expectations and reliances with "ifs." And we very much question whether our friend Johnson is willing to part with our present Republicanism in favor of such "reform" as is enjoyed by colored men in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

The *Republican* specially commands the election of Dr. Mercer on the City School Board, but is silent on Mesara McConnell and McCarthy. From this we are led to infer that our neighbor doesn't think theirs as good as the doctor's. Now the truth is that this one selection needed, according to our most "reliable information" a little bolstering up, and so we must request our friends to understand it. We have no desire to say much on the poor "school" question, but it is a prolific theme for the pen of an observer, and one remarkable feature which has excited the jealous scrutinies of many people, has been that of selecting the most unsympathizing persons for positions of control, and then turn round and have them commended as "excellent, most appropriate" and such like.

Dr. Ames held a post mortem examination. As the testimony was readily reduced to writing, and the witnesses at hand, the jury promptly returned a verdict that death was caused by stab wounds inflicted by the hand of John Villemeur. Recorder Campbell remanded accused without bail.—*N. O. Republican*.

GEORGE LEE.

We have much pleasure in transferring from the *Columbia Daily Union* of March 14, the following flattering record of the preferment of the above named gentleman to a judgeship in one of the local Courts of Charleston, South Carolina.

George Lee, who was yesterday elected Judge of the Inferior Court of the city of Charleston, is a native of Worcester, Massachusetts. He studied law in the office of Judge Wright, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, and has practiced his profession for about two years.

His examination, conducted by United States District Attorney Corbin and Mr. Shrode, and another of the Charleston bar, was creditable, even so thorough that Judge Carpenter, who has been recently stamping the State of New Hampshire against the party who protects the race to which Judges Lee and Wright belong, admitted him.

Mr. Lee is a nephew of Robert Morris, Esq., of Boston, a colored lawyer of established renown, having had for many years a large practice, especially among the Roman Catholics of that city and State.

More than all, including honorable service of one term in the Legislature of this State, Mr. Lee was a true soldier to the Union, and has at no time gone back on his record.

ONE MORE DEED OF BLOOD.

FATAL STREET FIGHT BETWEEN TWO MILITIAMEN.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning there was a quarrel between John Villemeur, near the corner of St. Charles avenue and Upperton streets, Sixth District. The parties are milquetoats, who live in that section. Villemeur was until recently employed by Villemeur, and, of course, often about the dwelling house of his employer. Stories were circulated that Villemeur was altogether too familiar with the other's wife, and out of this grew a quarrel which ended the scandal by a bloody deed—the killing of John Marie by Villemeur.

Threats had passed between the men, and yesterday morning, as Villemeur was driving along in his milk-cart, he saw John Marie at a little distance on foot. Leaving his vehicle he started for him, when they clenched, both men going to the ground. While they were down Villemeur was stabbed in four places, once through his heart. The weapon used was an ordinary clasp knife, and must have been thrust with great force. William Woods, a colored gardener, was near the place at the time, and made a good effort to prevent bloodshed, but his remonstrances were not heeded; in fact, seemed to urge on the homicide's hand. He saw Villemeur strike deceased five times.

After the deed was done accused surrendered himself to Captain Woodruff and officer Bandit, and stated that deceased had exasperated him beyond endurance. Accused was locked up, and when Coroner Creagh held an inquest the witnesses identified him as the person who killed deceased.

We give a portion of the evidence:

Anna Y. Lord—Thursday morning, the twenty-second instant, between eight and nine o'clock, was attracted by the cries of the man who was killed; I went out on the front gallery and saw two men were struggling on the banquette; they fell, and the deceased was under; I saw the prisoner stab the deceased in the back; they rolled over, and I saw him strike the deceased in the chest; then they both got up; the prisoner walked up the street; deceased walked twice in front of the house, then went toward the gate and caught hold of the fence, and slowly fell; in about ten minutes after I saw he was dead; I saw a knife in the hands of accused; I saw him stab it up when he was walking up the street; I saw nothing in the hands of the deceased; I could identify the prisoner again if I saw him.

Dr. Ames held a post mortem examination. As the testimony was

POLITICAL—1872.

Since the defeat of the universal amnesty bill by congress, political matters are beginning to assume quite a different shape to what the Democracy and some of the malcontents of the Republican party anticipated. What will now be the hobby on which these seceders from our party hope and expect to ride into office? Can honest Republicans expect to obtain honor or position by affiliating with such a motley crew? The Democracy are defunct; the party throughout the nation have disbanded; humiliation and disgrace has caused the Democratic party to hide its head in shame.

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Colored men claiming Recognition in the Kentucky Republican State Convention, last Wednesday, the following was offered:

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE

American People

OF THE INTRODUCTION

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE

UNITED STATES OF

DR. G. COLLETSO'S

CELEBRATED EUROPEAN

NEWFOUND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

The success of which

England, France,

Austria, and Prussia

unprecedentedly

having entirely superseded all

magazines, sales, writers, oils, etc., of every

degree, and are universally acknowledged

to be the most effective and agreeable

Pills.

Dr. Collets has just completed arrangements to supply the people in America with

the pills, and to prevent any imitation

of them, manufacturers at his Con-

cern, No. 32 Carondelet street, New Or-

leans, where orders are already pouring in

from all parts of the country. Dr. Collets,

the people that his

ALTERATIVE PILLS

have gotten up on speculation and never

paid, would state that he is a graduate

of the Royal College of Surgeons in

London, and during his extensive practice

the last twenty-five years in Europe, has

and to produce some medicine which

will come within the reach of all, and

which would effectually cure a large

number of complaints so general, and for

which an article of this kind generally

is rejected until the heat is impaired

and the constitution shat-

tered. He, therefore, has tried them effect-

fully in Europe for the last fifteen years,

the most satisfactory results, and their

use has been so complete, that it has as-

isted even himself, and surpassed his

own sanguine expectations. One or two

hundred dollars of dollars in doctors'

and scrupulous,

ALONZO J. RANSIER,

President of the "Southern States

Convention of Colored Men."

Papers friendly to the cause of

equality before the law and the

material interests of the colored

people, will please copy.

Call for a National Convention of the Colored People of the United States.

THE LOUISIANIAN

BOOK AND JOB

Printing Establishment,

114... Carondelet Street... 114

NEW ORLEANS.

We are now prepared to execute every

DESCRIPTION

OF

PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Mammoth Posters,

Fancy Show Cards,

Railroad Work,

Lawyers' Briefs,

Book Work,

Steamboat Work,

Business Cards,

Programmes,

Handbills,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed with Dispatch.

Steamboat Printing.

Steamboat Officers will find it to their

interest to call at our Office and

LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

Posters and Handbills

IN

BLACK AND COLORED INKS,

AND OF EVERY SIZE.

BILL HEADS

On any quality of paper

Prices Accordingly.

Insurance Policies and Blanks.

Railroad Tickets, Time-Tables.

In fact, all kinds of

JOB PRINTING

can be executed at this Office—not only

with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMO-

DATING TERMS.

"A REPOSITORY OF FASHION,

PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-

patterned designs of useful articles accompa-

nies the paper every fortnight.

Harper's Bazaar contains 16 folio pages

of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on

superfine calendered paper, and is pub-

lished weekly.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Harper's Bazaar contains, besides pic-

tures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter

of especial use and interest to the family;

articles on health, dress, and housekeep-

ing in all its branches; its editorial matter

is specially adapted to the circle it is in-

tended to interest and instruct; and it has,

besides good stories and literary matter

of merit. It is not surprising that the

journal, with such features, has achieved

in a short time an immense success; for

something of its kind was desired in

thousands of families, and its publisher

have filled the demand. The young lady

who buys a single number of Harper's

Bazaar is made a subscriber for life.—New

York Evening Post.

The Bazaar is excellent. Like all the

periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is

almost ideally well edited, and the class

of readers for whom it is intended—the

mothers and daughters in average fami-

lies—cannot but profit by its good sense

and good taste, which we have no doubt,

are to-day making very many homes hap-

ier than they may have been before the

women began taking lessons in personal

and household and social management

from this good-natured paper.

—N. Y. Sun.

Subscriptions.—1871.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year.....\$4.00

An extra copy of either the Magazine,

Weekly, or Bazaar will be supplied gratis

for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4.00

each, in one remittance; or, six copies for

\$20.00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine,

Weekly, and Bazaar, to one address for one

year, \$10.00; or, two of Harper's Periodi-

cals, to one address for one year, \$7.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at

any time.

Vols. I., II., and III. of Harper's Bazaar,

for the years 1868, '69, '70, elegantly

bound in green morocco cloth, will be

sent by express, freight prepaid, for \$7.00

each.

The postage on Harper's Bazaar is 20

cents a year, which must be paid at the

subscriber's post office.

Address

HARPER & BROTHER,

Dec. 28, '71. New York.

Greenville, Vicksburg

AND THE BEN.

Subscriptions.—1872.

TERMS:

Harper's Bazaar, one year.....\$4.00

An extra copy of either the Magazine,

Weekly, or Bazaar will be supplied gratis

for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4.00

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Address

HARPER & BROTHER,

have been invited to that country from the United States to supervise the introduction of improved agricultural and financial systems, and that the reception of such strangers is most cordial, shows again the sincerity and the scope of the Japanese revolution.

The impression thus far produced in this country by the embassy of Iwakura and his associates is most agreeable. The chief ambassador is a gentleman who would be every where conspicuous by refinement and serenity of manner, and an aspect of superior intelligence. That he is the Prime Minister of an Asiatic government, the most ancient and hitherto the least known of any, is a fact which instinctively recalls the German proverb "Beyond the mountains are men also." The speech of Iwakura, in response to the happy welcome of the Speaker when the embassy was received by the House of Representatives, was so peculiarly felicitous that of itself it increases the interest and respect which are already felt for the Japanese alliance.

MR. SPEAKER AND HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES: On behalf of the ambassadors of Japan, our sovereign, and the people whom we represent, we tender to you our sincere thanks and warmest friendship. We fully appreciate the distinguished honor which places us face to face in the presence of that mighty power which rules the great American republic. Government are strong when built upon the hearts of an enlightened people. We came for enlightenment, and gladly find it here. Journeying eastward from the empire of the sunrise toward the sunrising, we daily behold a new sunrise beyond the one we before enjoyed. New knowledge rises daily before us; and when a completed trip shall have passed in review of an encircled globe, we shall gather together our treasures of knowledge, remembering that, however we have advanced toward the sources of light, each onward move has revealed a further step beyond. The government of Japan already appreciates the value of an enlightened policy toward itself and all nations; but our united assurance on our return will confirm to the people at large the friendliness of feeling so frequently expressed heretofore, and now so generously exhibited to the embassy. In the future an extended commerce will unite our national interests by a thousand forms, as drops of water commingle flowing from our several rivers to that common ocean that divides our countries. Let us express the hope that our national friendship may be as difficult to sunder or estrange as to divide the once blended drops composing our common Pacific Ocean."

Success of Free Colored Labor.

The argument upon which the Northern Democracy mainly relied to justify their support of the "divine institution" of slavery, was that the Southern colored people would not work unless forced to do it by the lash of the overseer. The slave oligarchy themselves sustained the institution on the ground of right and justice as well as of necessity. But that kind of argument became unpopular at last among the Northern people, and so the champions of slavery fell back upon the theory that freedom was inconsistent with industry at least among the negroes, and their emancipation would not only be disastrous to their owners, but the greatest possible calamity to them. What a shock the freedmen themselves have given this delightful Democratic theory in the few years they have been permitted to own themselves and dispose of their own labor! And in the last two years of the great experiment of self-ownership, they have given it a blow that must prove well nigh fatal to it. In these two years of 1870 and 1871 they have raised by their own labor, directed and controlled by their own brains, seven millions five hundred thousand bales of cotton, being an average of 3,750,000 bales a year, which is larger than that of the ten years previous, and as large as that of any year except one, during the palmy days of slavery. And this indicates their progress in other respects besides material prosperity. It is doubtful if there is an instance in the history of the world of a whole people making such persistent efforts subjecting themselves to such privations and dangers, and submitting to such sacrifices to improve their mental as well as their material condition as the freedmen of the South have since their chains were broken. The determination and struggle to acquire the rudiments, at least, of an education and a home of their own have gone hand in hand, and it has been wonderfully successful in both directions when we reflect upon the condition in which emancipation found them. Every year they are giving new proof that they deserve their freedom and know how to appreciate it.

SUMMER RESORT.

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that the well-known "Lewis Hotel," at Bay St. Louis, Miss., has been secured and perfectly renovated by them as a first class Civil Rights Hotel, under the name of "STOKES HOTEL," and will be ready to receive boarders on the 15th of May 1872. The proprietors will spare neither pains nor expense to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

S. J. STOKES & CO., Proprietors.
New Orleans, March 9, 1872. 3mos.

TO LEFT.
AT BAY ST. LOUIS.

A HOUSE—containing 6 rooms, gallery, water-closet, chicken house, a good spring well, a woodshed, garden and large shade trees, all newly repaired—on Goodrich street, near Louisiana wharf and the railroad depot, with privilege of a bath house. Address Jeff. Stokes, at the State House, or at STOKES' HOTEL,
Bay St. Louis, Miss.

STEAMBOATS.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends.

The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and statements secured on application to STEVENSON & VELANDER, Agents, 135 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President. Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of JAS. T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

ALL rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

Steamer KATIE, J. M. WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.

J. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street. Where a plan of the cabin can be seen.

BATON ROUGE.

Rouge River, Coast, Baton Rouge, weekly passenger packet.

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GERATHOUSE, Master;

JAMES McELROY, Clerk, Leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M., and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

Returning, leaves Baton Rouge every Monday and Thursday evenings.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinoian Central Railroad Packets

FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO

and the Bends. The nine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad, also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. State rooms secured at General Office, 104 Common street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street.

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freight over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN

AND

SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph.

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintendent Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER FAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side

Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

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Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

A GENUINE Waltham Watch

will fulfill all these requirements. I would

once a day, it will faithfully tick for you

a hundred and twenty-six million times in

a year, without even requiring fresh oil

all that time.

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